

FIFTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 18, 19, AND 20, 1870.



WASHINGTON:  
COLONIZATION BUILDING,  
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.  
1870.

# Officers of the Society.

## President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

## Vice Presidents.

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| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.           | 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.     |
| 1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala.      | 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.      |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York.        | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.            |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.        | 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi.  |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.       | 1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.          | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.    |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.           | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.        |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.         | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.     |
| 1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass.    | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.          |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.          | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.  |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.         | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.   |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.           |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.          | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.       |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me.       | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. Y. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.         | 1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J.         |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.      | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.            |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.    | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.       |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.        | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.    |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.         | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.       |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.       | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois.     |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.        | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.  |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.       | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.       |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.         | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.     |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Maleom, D. D., Penn.       | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.    |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.      | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.     |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.     | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.           |
| 1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H.      | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.      |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.     |  |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

# American Colonization Society.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.	1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....N. Y.
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1857. DANIEL HUEY, Esq.....Ill.
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.	1858. DR. CHARLES B. NEW.....Miss.
1840. REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.....Mass.	1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....Conn.
1841. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.....Miss.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....N. Y.	1860. HON. WILLIAM NASH.....Vt.
1845. REV. WM. McLAIN, D. D.....D. C.	1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....N. Y.	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL.D.....N. J.	1870. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq.....Ind.
1852. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq.....La.	1870. HENRY ROSE, Esq.....N. Y.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.	1870. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....Ind.
1852. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....N. Y.	1870. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.....D. C.
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....R. I.	1870. DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS.....D. C.
1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.	1870. REV. BENJ. T. HAIGHT, D. D.....N. Y.
1854. REV. RALPH R. GURLEY.....D. C.	1870. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.....N. Y.

## DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1870.

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—George W. Scott, Esq., Hon. Worthington C. Smith.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William W. Turner, Hon. James T. Pratt, Eli Whitney, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, J. C. Braman, Esq.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. James W. Beekman, William Tracy, Esq., Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, Isaac T. Smith, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Hall, D. D., William H. Hallock, Esq., Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., Henry Day, Esq., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D. D.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Rev. J. Kelsey Burr, Rev. William T. Findlay, D. D., Daniel Price, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Dr. William G. Lord.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Eli K. Price, Esq., Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq., Peter C. Hollis, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles.

# FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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JANUARY 18, 1870.

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THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, in submitting the Fifty-Third Annual Report, devoutly acknowledges the continued smiles of Providence on its interests and efforts in this country and in Africa.

### OBITUARY.

The Society has been called, during the year just closed, to mourn the death of six of its Vice Presidents, viz: Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, formerly President of the Missouri Colonization Society, and highly appreciated for his rare ability as well as his modest dignity; Hon. HENRY DUTTON, of Connecticut, a zealous advocate of every good and righteous cause; Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, a prominent and popular statesman for upwards of forty years; Captain GEORGE F. PATTEN, of Maine, liberal in response to all calls for the promotion of the objects of this and kindred Associations; Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, of the District of Columbia, honored in his profession and in private and public life, the earnest advocate of our great enterprise; and HENRY STODDARD, Esq., of Ohio, whose interest in our work was evinced by the gift, in 1851, of one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Life Director of the Society.

All circles of benevolent and Christian activity suffered severe loss in the removal from earthly labor to heavenly rest of WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., of Boston, the model merchant, and

*The Receipts and Disbursements.*

for the past fifteen years the zealous President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society. He was an early and unwavering friend of the cause, having taken a leading part in sending out the "Vinc," which sailed from Boston for Liberia January 4, 1826.

**THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1869, was.....	\$1,677 65
The receipts during the year 1869 have been—	
From donations and collections.....	24,873 06
From legacies.....	8,044 58
From charter and earnings of ship Golconda.....	15,635 07
By returns from Liberia.....	7,332 37
By donations for Liberia College.....	2,135 62
From other sources, including \$7,142 42 from sale of invested funds.....	11,391 50
Making a total of.....	\$71,089 85
The payments have been—	
For the passage of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation, and for their support on the voyage and their acclimation and settlement in Liberia.....	\$7,965 68
For repairs of ship Golconda, including recoppering at Liverpool.....	12,281 01
For sailing ship Golconda, including voyage to Liverpool, and to Liberia and return.....	21,217 25
For Education in Liberia College.....	2,135 62
For operations in Liberia, and salaries of Agents and physicians.....	10,579 80
For salaries of Secretaries and Agents, and their traveling expenses; paper and printing the African Repository; taxes and insurance on Colonization Building; counsel fees in litigated Will cases, and postage, printing, and other expenses.	15,862 48
Making a total of.....	\$70,041 84
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1869.....	1,048 01

*Financial Efforts.*

The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last four years—which has been paid from funds on hand at the close of the war—is as follows:

In 1866.....	\$25,000 00
In 1867.....	32,000 00
In 1868.....	6,681 25
In 1869.....	7,142 42
Total.....	<u>\$70,825 67</u>

The Treasury is now nearly exhausted, and the demands upon the Society, in the prosecution of its work, cannot be met without increased contributions.

**FINANCIAL EFFORTS.**

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Traveling Secretary, has labored diligently during the year in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In company with Ex-President Roberts he visited several of the larger towns in these States for the double purpose of awakening a new interest in the cause, and raising funds for the Liberia College. Public meetings were held in this behalf in Princeton, Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, New York city, Schenectady, Albany, New Haven, Hartford, Keene, N. H., and other places.

The Rev. John K. Converse has advocated the views of the Society and received contributions for its benefit in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; Rev. D. C. Haynes in Rhode Island and Massachusetts; Rev. George S. Inglis in Illinois, and Rev. B. F. Romaine in Ohio. These gentlemen have devoted but a limited portion of their time to the prosecution of the work, the latter having been prevented by very severe sickness and bereavement in his family,

The New York Colonization Society, auxiliary to this Soci-

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*The Golconda-Expedition.*

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ety, which was established in the city of New York November 25, promises to be a useful branch. The signers to the call for such an organization, the members who formed it, and the officers elected, comprise gentlemen of national reputation, distinguished position, and exalted character, deeply interested in the cause.

**THE GOLCONDA-EXPEDITION.**

The ship *Golconda*, it was stated in the last Report, had arrived at Liverpool, December 2. On examination it was found that she had received damages to such an extent, in her rough passage to that port, as to require re-coppering and extensive repairs. These called for a very considerable outlay; and she returned safely to Baltimore, March 16.

As the time drew near to prepare for our spring expedition, letters reached the office from the headmen, or influential members of several of the companies who had applied for a passage to Liberia, announcing that they had either given up their intention to emigrate, or had concluded to remain in this country six or twelve months longer. These changes were so general that it was deemed inexpedient and unwise to incur the expense of dispatching so large a vessel with the comparatively few people then offering; and efforts to obtain employment for her at paying rates proving unavailing, she was obliged to remain idle at Baltimore.

Encouraged by the number, good character, and apparent determination of those seeking the opportunity to settle in Liberia, in the fall, the *Golconda* was put in readiness, and on the 3d of November, sailed from Baltimore with fourteen emigrants; and on the 11th of November, one hundred and forty-six emigrants embarked on her in Hampton Roads by steamer from Norfolk, Virginia, making a total of one hundred and sixty

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*The Golconda-Expedition.*

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persons. Of these, fourteen were from Pennsylvania, twenty-two from Tennessee, one from Texas, and one hundred and twenty-three from North Carolina. They were chiefly in the prime of life and under it. Thirty-five were farmers, three blacksmiths, two carpenters, one laborer, one wheelwright, one teacher, and one minister. Twenty-six could read, and fifteen could read and write—one having had the advantage of a liberal education. Thirty-five were communicants of the Baptist Church, eight of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the Church of God, or Winebrennarian, making forty-four, or more than one-fourth of the whole number professing Christians.

The emigrants, with a few exceptions only, chose to locate on the St. Paul's river, near the first falls or rapids interior from Monrovia, thus helping to strengthen the communities already planted on the banks of that valuable stream, and at the same time forming advanced links in a chain of settlements extending inland. The party of seventy-nine from Windsor, North Carolina, were selected as the beneficiaries of the generous gift of one thousand pounds sterling by Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, mentioned in the last Report. They were designated the *Arthington Company*, and their settlement is to be named Arthington, in honor of their benefactor. The people from Pennsylvania, and forty-four from Jamesville, Martin County, North Carolina, were called the *Brewer Company*, and are also to found a settlement on the St. Paul's, opposite to Arthington, to be known as Brewerville, in compliance with the suggestion and expressed wishes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have made an appropriation of five thousand eight hundred dollars toward the expenses of their passage and acclimation from the bequest of Charles Brewer, Esq., late of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, an



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*The Golconda-Expedition.*

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esteemed Vice-President and frequent benefactor of that and of this Society.

The Society acknowledges most gratefully its obligations to the officers of the several railroad companies for free transportation or deduction from their ordinary rates of fare which they allowed these emigrants; and to the American Sunday School Union for a large supply of their publications; and to the American Bible Society for one hundred Bibles and one hundred Testaments, for use on shipboard and in Liberia, promptly made in response to our request.

The Golconda had a much larger and more valuable freight-list than on any of her voyages in our service, and she also had on board clothing, tents, arms, and other munitions of war, for one thousand men, purchased by order of the authorities of Liberia from the Government of the United States, the freight on which, it is estimated, will exceed five thousand dollars.

The Golconda had the following-named cabin passengers, viz: Dr. James Hall, who visits West Africa for the ninth time—the first in 1831, as a physician of this Society, and the second in 1833, when he founded the flourishing settlement at Cape Palmas; Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the first President of Liberia, re-elected three times, and for the last five years President of the College at Monrovia, again returning with his wife to the land of their adoption; Hon. S. P. Fiske and wife, of New Hampshire; Rev. Joseph W. Norwood, of Philadelphia, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with his wife and child; Mr. Thomas Lilason, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, a returned emigrant, now desirous to introduce a paint or composition intended to prevent the decay of wood in the construction of houses or elsewhere in use; and Mr. John B. McConnell, a sugar-planter and maker from St. Croix, West Indies, who

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*Emigration.*

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responds to the invitation of a sugar-grower and manufacturer to join him on the St. Paul's river.

**EMIGRATION.**

The causes leading to the falling off in emigration to Liberia last spring and fall are mostly given by the people themselves, viz:

The headman of a company of about two hundred in North Carolina, wrote: "There is great opposition against me. The colored representative from this county in the State Legislature is going through this region making speeches to prevent emigration. His object is to get black men's votes. Some of my people are yet vainly expecting the Government to give each freed family forty acres of land, with live stock and farming tools in proportion. Those that intended to go last spring have the same mind yet, and will go if they do not get influenced by the politicians."

A minister, who was making up a party in Louisiana, says: "I can raise two or three hundred, if they can get through with their crops in time to embark. Persons tell us that we will find ourselves all sold into Cuba. Some think that we will have to be guarded out of the country. The white people are against our going to Liberia."

Offers of higher wages and better treatment were also made, and had the desired effect. But such hindrances can be merely temporary. The people of color are now free to go where they please. Why deny them the privilege and the means of going to Liberia? True, laborers are needed in the United States, and efforts are in progress for inducing immigration from China and other regions, in order to supply the demand for help in the field, the house, and the shop; but then, if any

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*Emigration.*

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persons, whatever be their complexion or their condition, wish to leave this country for any other part of the globe, why object?

Carefully collected statistics show that three millions of European immigrants arrived in the United States during the ten years from 1850 to 1860, and that they are coming now in the same vast proportion, despite all lamentations and proffers to the contrary. The repulsions and attractions which cause this tide of immigration are not greater than those which will yet govern the American people of color. Indeed, they have the higher and holier stimulus of helping to raise their ancestral continent, with its teeming millions of souls, from heathen darkness and desolation to Christian civilization and religion.

The Society has given passage to and settled in Liberia two thousand three hundred and ninety-four persons during the last four years—a larger number than ever before in the same period, except in a single instance. And as the condition of this population is improved, the exodus to Africa will increase in numbers and be of more intelligent and useful people. The demands of commerce, the calls for skillful mechanics and artisans to develop the resources of the country, and the cry for earnest and judicious ambassadors for Christ, must bear to her shores those who will impart a spirit of increased enterprise and religious power.

Applications for settlement in Liberia next spring have been received in behalf of three companies, each said to be about two hundred strong, residing at Windsor, at Jamesville, and at New Berne, North Carolina, and a party of some three hundred, in Claiborne parish, Louisiana. They have sought the Society, and are represented as worthy people, accustomed to agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

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*How They Like It.*

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**HOW THEY LIKE IT.**

The general condition and prospects of the emigrants recently sent cannot perhaps be better described than in the language of Mr. D. F. Smith, of Buchanan, viz:

"I am happy to inform you that the several companies of emigrants brought out by the Golconda are doing well. They passed through the acclimating process successfully; in fact they did so well we were actually astonished. Of the last company, Messrs. Monroe, Hudson, Cook, Fort, and the Kings and Halls are getting on for new people extraordinarily well. I mention these chiefly because they seem to be the leading families. They brought out with them a saw-mill, (water power,) which they have erected at Bexley. It is situated on a creek, near the road to Finley, in a densely-wooded section of country, abounding with valuable timber of all kinds to be found in the tropics. With an exception or two, I have heard of no one longing for America. They seem to be satisfied and contented. They are quite an acquisition to our county especially, and to the country generally."

Mr. William Cephas wrote, under date of Monrovia, June 8:

"You may remember me as one of the party from Mobile, Alabama, who came out in the Golconda last May. Having been here now nearly one year, my views may be supposed to have some weight—founded on personal experience. My family, consisting of a wife and three children, accompanied me. We are all alive, well, and glad we came to this home of the black man. I have not lost one day's work because of sickness. My trade, that of a carpenter, brings me in a good support. Being convinced that my race can never find a place on the earth better adapted to their wants, and where they can better develop their capacity for self-government and inde-

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*Education in Liberia.*

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pendence, I desire most ardently to visit Mobile and its neighborhood; see the multitudes I know there of my own people—many of them my blood relatives—and get up, as I firmly believe I can, a large expedition for Liberia.”

A young man of unusual intelligence, means, and enterprise, who removed with his wife and two children, from Columbus, Georgia, thus addressed his father, after nearly a twelve months' residence and experience:

“Liberia is a good country. It needs population; and, with population, intelligence, wealth, and Christianity. With these it would be second to no country upon the globe. So far as I am concerned it suits me. Of course there are no large and fine cities with every convenience as in the United States; no reasonable person will expect to see such; but you will be in a free country, one of your own, and one that debars none of its citizens from all the rights and privileges of a freeman. You will be upon free soil, and you will breathe free air, with no one to make you afraid, which is not the case in America.”

#### **EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.**

The Executive Committee, at their meeting, April 2,

“*Resolved*, That the Secretaries and Agents of the Society be authorized and requested to invite contributions and make collections for the promotion of education in Liberia, and that the AFRICAN REPOSITORY call attention to and urge liberal gifts for the purpose.”

To those who are familiar with the whole history of our operations, the propriety of this action will be obvious. To others, some words of explanation may be useful.

It has never been the design of the Society to land a mass of uneducated people on the Coast of Africa, and leave them to manage as they might in their ignorance. That would have been simply the “expatriation” of which it was accused by

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*Education in Liberia.*

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its enemies, and not the "colonizing" which it really undertook. Its policy was clearly expressed in its memorial to Congress of January 14, 1817, only two weeks from its organization. It says: "Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well-ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind," and the hope is expressed that the work, "in its more remote consequences," would "ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness." All this the founders of the Society included in their idea of "colonizing."

So Governor Ashmun understood it, when he wrote, in September, 1822: "A good missionary, a good school-master, and a good school-mistress are more wanted here than, I fear, I can make the Board imagine." And the Board, in its next Annual Report, that for 1823, express "the hope that the time is not remote when the settlement, by its schools and ministers, shall impart to many of these barbarians," of the native tribes, "that knowledge which civilizes and elevates the character, which softens and subdues the heart."

In their Report for 1825 the Managers say: "The African Colony, blest with just education enough to feel its value, stretches out its hands towards its benefactors, and implores of them that knowledge by which alone it can be conducted to a rank among civilized nations; that knowledge which is the minister to social happiness, the source of wealth, the foundation of good government, the defence of freedom, the rich and imperishable treasure of immortal minds. To a judicious system of education in the Colony the Board has ever

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*Education in Liberia.*

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looked, as to the last link in the chain of means for its improvement, without which the whole series of preceding operations must prove of insignificant, if not doubtful utility."

In their next Report they say: "Every thing possible has been done to advance education in the Colony. To this great object the attention of the Colonial Agent has been sedulously directed, and three daily and two Sunday schools have been established. Imperfect as is the character of these schools, they are doubtless of essential utility; and when improved by a supply of books, and by the increased ability which experience must confer upon the teachers, their benefits will be greatly augmented. Another school, on the Lancasterian plan, is immediately to go into operation," with a valuable library for the use of advanced scholars. This library had been procured by the Rev. Chester Wright, Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society. Two hundred of its volumes were given by students of Yale College.

In 1827 they say: "Several primary schools continue in operation, but the ability of the teachers is only equal to the communication of the mere rudiments of knowledge." The sudden death of the Rev. Calvin Holton, the first white Baptist missionary, on whom they relied for the superintendence and improvement of the schools, had deranged their plans, and convinced them that they must have a supply of colored teachers, to accomplish which they would give "the most sedulous and unremitted attention."

Yet, in 1829, they report "that schools are numerous, the teachers attentive and faithful, and every child in the colony enjoys the benefit of their instructions." Still, they regret the limited ability of the teachers.

Two years later, they say: "The Managers have heard with

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*Education in Liberia.*

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regret that the schools of the Colony have received neither adequate countenance or support, and that the settlers generally manifest no due sense of the importance of preparing their children, by education, for influence and usefulness in life. Solemnly convinced that, without a system of education, the benefits of which may be enjoyed by every child, the great end for which the Colony was established can never be accomplished, the Managers have instructed the Colonial Agent to carry such a system into immediate effect. Permanent school houses are to be erected at Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburg, towards each of which the Managers have resolved to advance \$100, provided \$300 be raised for the same object by the colonists themselves, and in the same proportion should a less sum only be required. At present the proceeds of the sales of all public lands, of licenses and fines, together with \$500 annually from the funds of the Society, or such portion of them as may be necessary, are to be applied to the support of these schools, over each of which five trustees are to have constant supervision, and of all the affairs of which the Colonial Agent is required, semi-annually, to transmit to the Society a full and detailed account."

The next year, 1832, they report that their instructions had been obeyed. School houses had been erected at Monrovia and Caldwell for \$400 each, and at Millsburg for \$200; and competent teachers have been appointed.

In January, 1833, they report six day schools for children, and one evening school for adults, besides a female school at Monrovia and another at Caldwell, with competent teachers paid by ladies of Philadelphia. Arrangements were also in progress for the education of recaptured Africans, and for the establishment of a High School, towards which Henry Sheldon, of New York, had given \$2,000, and General Mercer, of Vir-



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*Education in Liberia.*

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ginia, \$400. Ladies in New York and elsewhere were combining their efforts in the same cause.

In 1833, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who was about to return to Africa as a missionary, was appointed, temporarily, "Colonial Agent," as the Governor was then called. In his very able and very minute report to the Society, of March 7, 1834, he said: "The teachers at present employed seem very attentive, and, as a general thing, very successful;" but some suffered from want of suitable rooms, and all from want of books and stationery; and there was a difficulty in finding suitable teachers that were or soon would be needed. More than forty children, of the wealthiest families, were attending a school supported by ladies in Philadelphia, and kept in a house hired by the Colonization Society. He urged efforts for the establishment of a High School. Soon after the receipt of this report, he was appointed Permanent Colonial Agent, and in his instructions for the conduct of his administration, dated May 15, his attention was particularly called to the work of establishing a High School, and of promoting education generally. Sometime in the summer, ill health compelled him to transfer the labors of the agency to Dr. Skinner, his successor; but during the few months of his energetic and useful administration, he had inaugurated a system of free primary schools for all the children of the Colony.

This arrangement never went fully into effect. One reason was, that Missionary Societies, about this time, greatly enlarged their arrangements for giving primary education gratuitously. The result was, that the people generally chose to avail themselves of these mission schools, rather than tax themselves with the labor and expense of establishing schools of their own. If Governor Pinney's health had allowed his continuance in

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*Education in Liberia.*

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office, he might have done something to counteract this tendency, and, perhaps, have established his system. But after his retirement, the work was largely absorbed by the Missionary Societies, whose liberality and zeal, which sometimes had the appearance of sectarian rivalry, gathered all the children that they could into primary schools, and opened High Schools for the more advanced scholars. The Reports of those Societies have from year to year represented the attendance on those schools and the progress of the scholars as satisfactory.

And yet the Society did not wholly suspend its labors. The Report for 1841, states: "The Governor has encouraged the colonists to establish primary schools in their several districts and settlements, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He remarks: 'The happy effect of this encouragement is, that every child in the Colony can have the benefits of a common-school education.'"

In the annual statements of receipts and expenditures, in the Reports of 1848 and 1849, cash expended for schools is specified. In 1851, Augustus Graham, of Brooklyn, New York, died, leaving to the Society ten thousand dollars, to be invested in a permanent fund "for the support and establishment of schools in Liberia." With its income, till the civil war suspended its productiveness, schools were maintained for emigrants while in the Receptacles.

At its Annual Meeting, in 1850, the Board formally approved a plan which had been prepared for the establishment of a College in Liberia, pledged its co-operation to the extent of its ability, and appropriated the proceeds of a legacy to its endowment; and, in 1864, made an appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars for its support.

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*Education in Liberia.*

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In September, 1868, the President of the College, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, arrived in the United States, on business relating to the College, of sufficient importance to justify the voyage, even if his health had not required a vacation. He remained here more than a year, during which much of his time was occupied in raising funds for the College. In this, he received valuable assistance from the Traveling Secretary of this Society, who had previously, as occasion was found, rendered important service to that Institution.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Pinney gave an oral statement of his observations during a few preceding months on the state of education in Liberia. He reported many and great deficiencies, which the Annual Reports of the several Missionary Societies had not led us to expect. President Roberts, who was present, confirmed the impression that those deficiencies were numerous and important. It appeared also that the College was greatly limited in its usefulness by its want of funds to aid promising but indigent scholars, and for other purposes. Even the interests of primary education required it to be strengthened.

After the adjournment of the Board, the Executive Committee took this subject into careful consideration. The occasion evidently demanded some action of the Society. Its funds were nearly exhausted. They had been given mostly in response to appeals for the passage and support of emigrants, and, though not expressly limited by the donors to that use, could not, with perfect fairness, be applied to any other. It was thought best therefore to pass the vote above recited, and to issue the appeal which appeared in the REPOSITORY for May, 1869. The result of this vote and appeal, and of the labors of President Roberts and Rev. Dr. Orcutt, has been a renewed

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*Liberia.*

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interest in education in Liberia, and a gratifying increase of donations for that purpose, of which, sums amounting to \$2,136 12, have passed through our Treasury.

**LIBERIA.**

Intelligence from Liberia represents the building of better houses, the enlargement of plantations, and that sugar and coffee farms are being opened—all signs of prosperity and felt security and tranquility. "Our mercantile interests," says President Payne, in his last Annual Message, "have been prosecuted with great assiduity, and the success with which they have been crowned has demonstrated the ability of Liberia to give the native population of our entire Coast all the supplies they require, while it has also made apparent the propriety and practicability of our merchants taking the products of the country directly into foreign markets, and there selling them to an advantage not to be expected from the system of barter on the Coast."

The President also remarks: "A gratifying item in the revenue of the year is the amount of increase of the internal revenue of the Government; and the pleasure of the country will be enhanced by the knowledge of the fact that a portion of our aboriginal population have borne taxation with as much ease as our civilized inhabitants."

A "Young Men's Christian Association," and the "Ministerial Prayer Association," lately organized at Monrovia, promise to be of much benefit in promoting the religious interests of the Republic. The reviving and converting influences of the Holy Spirit have been largely felt in all the churches in some of the settlements. A letter from Monrovia, November 3d, conveys the information that "not less than one hundred

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*Progress and Encouragement.*

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and thirty persons have been converted. The Methodist Episcopal church for two weeks was thronged from daylight to late at night, services of various kinds being kept up continually. Scarcely a family has been passed by without some drops from the heavenly shower. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists were seen in each others' places of worship, laying aside all minor considerations for the time being, and praying, exhorting, singing, preaching, encouraging mourners, and thus making common cause with each other. The work is still progressing."

Several young men are said to be looking forward to the Gospel Ministry, and lately two have been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, having this object in view.

**PROGRESS AND ENCOURAGEMENT.**

Africa is the third continent in magnitude, linked to Asia by an isthmus, and separated from Europe only by a strait, watered by majestic streams, and teeming with animal and vegetable life. Fifty years ago a report on the slave trade in the British Parliament estimated that twenty thousand human beings were annually shipped from the Western Coast of that continent. Now, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon, an extent of two thousand miles, a lawful commerce gives employment to several hundred ships, and to four steamers each month from Liverpool. Settlements of civilized native Africans and of educated people of color from the United States are spreading the English language and Christian civilization; and it is believed that fifteen thousand communicants have been gathered into the churches of the several evangelical denominations.

The value of Liberia as a great and effectual aid to missions is recognized by the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and

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*Progress and Encouragement.*

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Lutheran churches of this country in prosecuting their mission work in that Republic. The Baptist Missionary Union has resumed operations during the past year in Liberia by planting a colored Mission, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is now engaged in making arrangements to do the same.

By the vast movement of Providence in this country, preparation has been made for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. Numbers of the people of color are desirous to be sent to their ancestral land, to serve God and save their brethren. The American Colonization Society, recognizing the Divine call, works on with increasing faith in the ultimate success of its benevolent effort to construct a Christian African empire.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1869.*

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Received Donations and Collections . . . .	\$24,873 06	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants . . .	\$7,965 68
" Legacies . . . . .	8,044 58	" Repairs and sailing of ship Golconda . . .	33,498 26
" Interest on Investments . . . . .	985 54	" Taxes and Insurance on Colonization Building . . .	699 58
" Investments realized . . . . .	7,142 42	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository" . . . . .	2,101 17
" Rents from Colonization Building . . . .	2,464 65	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c. . . . .	6,799 07
" Subscriptions for "The African Repository" . . . . .	415 35	" Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents and expenses of Litigated Will Cases, &c. . . . .	6,262 66
" Earnings of ship Golconda . . . . .	15,635 07	" Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians . . . . .	10,579 80
" Returns from Liberia . . . . .	9,335 38	" Liberia College . . . . .	2,135 62
" For Liberia College . . . . .	2,135 62		
" Sundries . . . . .	383 54		
Receipts . . . . .	69,412 20	Disbursements . . . . .	70,041 84
Balance on hand January 1, 1869 . . . .	1,677 65	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1870 . . . .	1,048 01
Total . . . . .	\$71,089 85	Total . . . . .	\$71,089 85

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1869, and find them correctly kept and properly vouched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1870.*

ROBERT B. DAVIDSON,  
*Chairman.*

# ANNUAL MEETING

## OF THE

# AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1870; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, pastor of the church.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Professor Joseph Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institution, who was expected to address the meeting, was stated to be unable to be present by ill health.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Princeton, New Jersey, and the Society adjourned to meet at their rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

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WEDNESDAY, *January 19, 1870.*

The American Colonization Society met this day pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The following-named gentlemen were nominated and elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:



*Officers of the Society.***President.**

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

**Vice Presidents.**

1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.	1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.
1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala.	1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York.	1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.
1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.	1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi.
1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.	1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.	1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.
1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.	1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.
1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass.	1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McTearne, D. D., O.	1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.	1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me.	1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J.
1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.	1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J.
1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.	1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.	1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.
1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.	1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.	1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.
1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.	1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.
1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.	1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn.	1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.	1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.	1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.
1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.	

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

A communication was read from the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary, January 14, 1870, transmitting copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at a stated meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., requesting their Delegates to secure the adoption of the Declaration of Principles approved by that Society October 12, 1868, or a similar Declaration.

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*Resolutions.*

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Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Burton, it was

*Resolved*, That the communication from the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and the Declaration of sentiments by said Society, be referred to a Committee, to report at a meeting to be held to-morrow immediately after the return of the Board of Directors from their visit to the President of the United States.

Mr. Burton, Dr. Maclean, Mr. Bradley, Dr. Craven, and Dr. Haight were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Haight, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be most cordially tendered to the Rev. Drs. Hall and Schenck for their very able and eloquent Addresses delivered at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

*Resolved*, That the Address prepared by Prof. Henry, but which he was not able to deliver last evening, be also requested for publication.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Pastor, Trustees, and Choir of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for their kind attention and services on the occasion of its Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

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THURSDAY, January 20, 1870, 12.20 P. M.

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Dr. Maclean, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, presented and read the following report, which was on motion accepted, and the accompanying Declaration of Principles and resolutions were unanimously approved and adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, enclosing a Declaration of the sentiment of that Society on the subject of African Colonization, and requesting the adoption of the same, or a similar one on the part of the American Colonization Society, respectfully report:

That they highly approve of the same, and have unanimously concluded to recommend its adoption as a whole with very slight modifications, and two accompanying resolutions, as follows:

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*Declaration of Principles.*

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The prevalence of the sentiment that, with the extinction of slavery in our country, the useful service of Colonization Societies has ceased, and that they are not in sympathy with the colored people and their rights as American citizens, demand a declaration on the part of such Societies that may tend to correct an erroneous impression, and to increase their usefulness:

We, the American Colonization Society, do therefore now declare, that the wonderful Providential deliverance of about four millions of colored persons from the thralldom of slavery, has in no wise diminished the field of our operation or abated the motive and incentive of our action;

That, in the fact of the freedom of choice and opportunity given to so many more to return to the land of their forefathers, we see the prospect that many more will be willing to seek a home where they and their children will be beyond the reach of a disparaging social prejudice from a distinction of color, and find scope for the highest social development;

That we sincerely rejoice in the great event which has resulted in recognizing the people of the colored race as citizens of the United States; which gives them a perfect right to make this country their permanent abode;

That we yet believe that many, in the exercise of a perfect freedom of choice, will desire to settle in Africa, and will gladly embrace opportunities of emigration thither, feeling that they will have there free scope and greater consideration, exempt from an unjust social prejudice, with a more perfect development of their enterprise, their understandings, and their manhood; and will also there participate in our great purposes of colonizing Africa: namely, for the welfare and happiness of the people of Liberia, the suppression of slave-trading on the

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*Declaration of Principles.*

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Coast and in the interior of Africa, and the extension there of Christian civilization;

That they, the descendants of Africans, will feel and appreciate the duty to be mainly theirs of becoming the actual settlers on the Coasts of Africa, since there they can find a genial climate; that her heathen darkness can only be penetrated by them, and by them mainly "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God;" that they alone, and are yet, to execute this prophecy;

That, nevertheless, we hold that the white race of our country are under the deepest obligation to justice, to Christianity, and to God, to aid in this work of the civilization of Africa, which can best be done by returning those willing to go to their fatherland, to carry with them the Gospel faith and truths; to plant in Africa Christianity, with Christian education and Christian civilization; to become there the practical missionaries of love to man and love to God; to redeem a continent from the darkest superstition to the light of the Gospel of Christ, than which no higher object can engage the attention, or employ the means of a Christian world. God is no respecter of persons, and all souls are alike precious to Him. Uncounted millions die there in each generation, without ever having heard of Him "who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." "God, our Saviour, will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the Truth."

*Resolved*, That this Society most heartily approves of the elevated and comprehensive views of the work undertaken by the American Colonization Society—given in the Addresses delivered at its Anniversary celebration, on Tuesday evening last.

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*Declaration of Principles.*

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*Resolved*, That, in view of the manifold and great benefits, moral, social, and political, which may, by God's blessing, be expected to flow to the African race, both in this country and in Africa, from the vigorous and successful prosecution of the work of the American Colonization Society; in view of the blessed influence which will be exerted upon the welfare of the tribes of Africa, through the prosperity of the Christian nation of Liberia, by the moral and intellectual elevation of her citizens, by the increase and improvement and strengthening of her schools and colleges and churches; and also in view of the fact that the work of the Society has been and is necessary and admirably adapted to prepare the way for, and to further the civilization and Christianization of, that vast continent—so long shrouded in gloom—the American Colonization Society, at this important period of its history, earnestly renews its appeal to the Christian Philanthropists of this nation to extend to this great work of Christian benevolence their countenance and influence, to give liberal contributions to its Treasury, and to make unceasing prayer to the God and Father of all, for His blessing upon this and every proper effort for the regeneration of Africa.

The minutes of yesterday and to-day were read and approved.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

P R O C E E D I N G S  
OF THE  
B O A R D O F D I R E C T O R S.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1870.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-Half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Craven, of New Jersey, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy and Maclean and Hon. Peter Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Indiana; Henry Rose, Esq., of New York; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of Indiana; Joseph Henry, LL. D., of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York; and Rev. S. Iræneus Prime, D. D., of New York, had been constituted Directors for Life of the Society during the past year.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 19 and 20, 1869, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that Body.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read.

*Delegates for 1870.*

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates was subsequently completed as follows:

**DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1870.**

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D.\*

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—George W. Scott, Esq.,\* Hon. Worthington C. Smith \*

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William W. Turner, Hon. James T. Pratt,\* Eli Whitney, Esq.\*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,\* J. C. Braman, Esq.\*

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. James W. Beekman, William Tracy, Esq., Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, Isaac T. Smith, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Hall, D. D.,\* William H. Hallock, Esq., Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D.,\* Henry Day, Esq., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D. D.\*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer,\* Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Rev. J. Kelsey Burr,\* Rev. William T. Findlay, D. D.,\* Daniel Price, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.,\* Dr. William G. Lord.\*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Eli K. Price, Esq.,\* Samuel H. Perkins, Esq.,\* William V. Pettit, Esq.,\* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,\* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,\* Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, Esq.,\* Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq.,\* Peter C. Hollis, Esq.,\* Rev. John W. Dulles.\*

**LIFE DIRECTORS.**—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Board at four o'clock adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

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*Standing Committees—Annual Report.*

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COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 19, 1870.

The Board of Directors met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of New Jersey.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Chair appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

**FOREIGN RELATIONS.**—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

**FINANCE.**—Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., William Gunton, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Henry Day, Esq.

**AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.**—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

**AGENCIES.**—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

**ACCOUNTS.**—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

**EMIGRATION.**—William Tracy, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report and Statement of the Executive Committee be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Board, at 4 o'clock, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1870.

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, President Latrobe in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.



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*Letters of Apology—Election of Officers.*

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Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, January 3; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 4; Rev. S. Iræneus Prime, D. D., New York, January 12; Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Philadelphia, January 10; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 17, 1870.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Mr. William Tracy were appointed the Committee; who reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows:

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Mr. Davidson, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1869, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and they find the balance of \$1,048 01 correctly reported.

Mr. William Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted.

Mr. Isaac T. Smith, from the Standing Committee on Finance,

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*Report of Committee on Agencies.*

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made a report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the work, that all the Auxiliaries of this Society should come up to the exigencies of the occasion by enlarging their contributions and awakening an increased interest in their respective regions; and we recommend the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the States and parts of the country where none now exist, and where it is thought the cause would be thereby promoted.

Mr. Huntington, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented the following report, which was read, and, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Agencies, would respectfully Report that they desire to express their sense of the great importance of the subject. The work of an Agent is two-fold, first, to distribute information, and, secondly, to raise the means of carrying on the work of the Society. These two departments of usefulness, though distinct, are yet dependent and needful to one another.

The first duty of an Agent is to enlighten the community upon the nature and operations of the Society. How necessary this is in the behalf of Colonization, it requires but few words to prove. It is an undoubted fact that much ignorance and prejudice exist in the minds of both white and black men on this subject.

The one party is lukewarm, because he selfishly thinks that negro labor is needed here at home, not realizing what a blessing the black man may be in civilizing and Christianizing the vast continent of Africa.

On the other hand, Colonization has been misunderstood by the very people whom she seeks to bless. They have imbibed the idea that we only desire to be rid of the black man—to force him from the land of his birth.

It is the first duty of our Agents to do away with these misconceptions of the Society's grand purpose and mission: to show to both white and black that we are unselfish, and seek the true and highest interests of the colored race. We desire to lift up Africa from darkness to light, from barbarism to civilization, from heathenism to Christianity.

Only make the black man realize this, and we may hope, through the Divine blessing, that multitudes of light-bearers, holding the torch of American enlightenment, will cheerfully seek the home of their forefathers.

Only make the white man realize the true, noble, and humane design of

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*Report of Committee on Auxiliary Societies.*

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Colonization, and we may hope that those who are now hostile will become friendly, and those who are indifferent, will become interested.

We deem it needless to speak at large of the second portion of an Agent's work, viz, the raising of funds, as that is obvious. If the black man be fully persuaded that Colonization will better him socially, civilly, morally, and religiously, and raise Africa to a high sphere of national power and greatness, he will go to her shores and cast in his lot with her people. If the white man be persuaded of this, he will freely contribute to such a work as one of the grandest philanthropic works of the age.

On these grounds your Committee recommend the increase of the number of our Agents. We need this so as to reap a constant and glorious harvest. Our Treasury needs it; Africa needs it. Let every State in the Union be instructed in the principles and operations of our Society. Let the subject be brought to the notice of our wealthy men, of our preachers and of our churches. Let the Agents call public meetings in our cities and towns, and sow broadcast seed which shall yield an hundred fold to the welfare of Africa and to the glory of God.

Your Committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to take efficient means to establish Agencies and to organize Auxiliary Societies in the Western and Southern States.

The following action was had, on motion of Mr. Gregory:

The Board, noticing the absence at this Annual Meeting of the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, a Life Director of this Society, and at present its Honorary Secretary, which has had his presence and counsel so many years, and learning that he is prostrated by illness—

*Resolved*, That the President communicate to this great and eloquent advocate, from his early life to old age in this and other countries, of the cause of African Colonization, the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Board in his illness, and the assurance that the members of the Society and its Auxiliaries bear him in remembrance at the throne of Grace.

The Board at 11½ o'clock took a recess to call upon the President of the United States; and at 12½ o'clock resumed its session.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies have given attention to the subject, and submit the following Report: There are Auxiliary Societies in more or

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*Amendments to the Constitution.*

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less active existence in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is reported to us that there were Auxiliaries not known to be now active in several of the Western and Southern States. Some of these probably have such an existence that they might be found and revived. The Committee recommend careful inquiry on the subject, and proper efforts to revive inactive Societies and form new ones whenever there is a reasonable prospect of thereby promoting the cause.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had occurred to them needing their consideration. On motion the Report was accepted.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and considered and duly approved, and in agreement with the Ninth Article, laid over for action at the next Annual Meeting of the Board, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of this Society be amended—

1. By striking out from the Second Article all after the word "consent," and inserting the words, "in Africa, people of color residing in the United States."

2. By striking out from the Fifth Article, the words "State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States," and inserting in their place the words, "Auxiliary Societies."

3. By striking out from the Seventh Article the word "State," in the phrase, "Auxiliary State Societies."

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. William McLain, and considered and duly approved, and, in agreement with the Ninth Article, laid over for action at the next Annual Meeting of the Board, viz:

*Resolved*, That Article Seventh of the Constitution of this Society be amended by striking out the word "annually," and the words, "immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society," and inserting after the word "Washington," the words, "at 12 o'clock M., on the third Tuesday in each year."

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*Report on Ship Golconda.*

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The following Report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship *Golconda*, was read, and, on motion, was referred, with the accompanying accounts and papers, to the Executive Committee, viz:

BALTIMORE, *September 1, 1869.*

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of handing you herewith the accounts of the ship *Golconda* for the past year, beginning September 1, 1868, also my account current with the American Colonization Society from the date of my last, submitted in January of the present year. I am induced to take this course, as I apprehend I shall not be present at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, to whom my accounts have been generally submitted.

By a reference to my last accounts, submitted to the Board in January, you will see that they embrace the operations of the ship to the close of her fourth and last voyage to Liberia; and although many of the operations of the ship embraced in the accounts here presented transpired prior to that time, yet they were reserved till the voyage then being prosecuted should terminate.

The freighting voyage of the ship to Liverpool was undertaken, as you will remember, by and with the consent and counsel of the Executive Committee of the Society. The terms of the charter-party, herewith enclosed, were as favorable as those of the first-class ships out of this port at that time, but they admitted of little border for profit. It was thought better, however, to accept them rather than have the ship lie idle during the winter, subject to the expenses incident to that condition.

As stated at length in my Report to the Board of Directors, above referred to, the ship, on her arrival in port from her last African voyage, underwent a most thorough examination by advice of the agents of the Underwriters, and the result was a most favorable report, classing her as high on their books of record and reference as any American ship of her age—"A 1½, a sound ship, and worthy of confidence." She was put in the most thorough repair for the voyage for which she had been chartered, under the special direction of the surveyors of the port, and commenced her voyage under the most favorable auspices. Unfortunately, she met with a succession of heavy gales on leaving our coast, which increased to great violence on nearing the English coast. She suffered very little material damage by loss of sails or spars, but was very badly strained, and made much water. Her cargo, however, was not seriously injured. A marine survey was ordered, by which some heavy repairs were made, but the most important, that of remetalling, which, however, would have been a necessity on her return, in case no injury had been sustained by bad weather. On leaving the dock,

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*Report on Ship Golconda.*

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the ship was found to leak even more than before she went in, which, it was judged, was owing to her having been sprung from her original shape, and it was hoped the leak would lessen on being loaded and resuming her natural shape or bend. She was loaded with a trying cargo of iron and salt, yet brought over the same in good condition, except some slight damage from bad stowage. Her leak, however, continued on the passage and after her discharge, and finally increased to that degree that it was feared there would be a necessity of stripping off her metal. Fortunately, on a careful examination by the ear throughout her lower hold, the locality of the leak was discovered. She was immediately placed on the screw dock, a few strips of metal removed from the point designated by an augur hole from within outward, and the cause of the leak fully explained—one broad butt immediately over a timber was found entirely open, and free from pitch or oakum, proving conclusively that the leak was caused by carelessness or knavery of the workmen, and not from weakness of the ship.

As the warm season approached, I directed that her decks, cabin, and forecastle should be covered with plank, and her stern and waist by sails and mats, so that she has suffered no injury by the sun's rays.

The question of a recharter of the ship during the summer has been repeatedly brought up, but at no time could a *paying* freight be secured after she was in a condition for service till too late to serve the Society in the fall expedition. At the present time a remunerative freight could be secured, and were we sure of obtaining a smaller vessel for the emigrants offering, it might be advisable to effect a charter. But another vessel that would answer our purpose might not be had on reasonable terms at the time required, and it is but reasonable to expect the terms of charter would be proportionately high. Many additional outlays would be necessary for berths, cooking apparatus, ventilators, &c. It is my opinion that economy would decide in favor of using the Golconda, and certainly every other consideration would.

Of bills of repairs, voyage to Liverpool, &c., it will be seen, by reference to the accounts, that the entire sum of bill of repairs for the past year, at home and abroad, amounts to \$12,281. This seems a large sum at first, but on a careful analysis of the amounts, and comparing them with former outlays of the kind, it cannot be deemed unreasonable. In my report to the Board of Directors last January, I stated that \$6,000 had covered the repairs of the ship annually since she had belonged to the Society, and that I doubted not it could be kept within that sum, except for extras, as remetalling, new masts or standing rigging, or in case of excessive damage by stress or weather, &c.

It will be seen by reference to the bills, that all these *extras* have been found necessary for the ship during the past year. It was stated in my January report that remetalling ~~could~~ be necessary after her European voyage. That expense, therefore, estimated at from \$5,000 to \$6,000, came not

*Resolutions of Thanks—Adjournment.*

unexpected. The expenses of a new foremast, required before her departure for Liverpool, cannot be estimated at less than \$1,500, leaving her ordinary repairs for sails, rigging, and chandlery at about the ordinary semi-annual sum required, \$3,000. The sum of her repairs in Liverpool, \$7,400, covers not only the remetalling, but all other repairs directed by the Board of Survey, as butt bolting, sails, rigging, and new and expensive pumps—the latter quite unnecessary except for the blunder of the workmen in repairing. The small bills of repair after her return were caused by this same blunder; nearly one half for raising the ship on the screw dock. From the gross bills of repairs, \$12,281, should be deducted the amount recovered from the Underwriters, \$1,193; the net proceeds of sale of old metal, \$1,398, making \$2,591 in all, which leaves the debit of repairs \$9,690. To this sum may be added the charges for incidentals in port \$1,642, making the entire outlay for the ship for one year \$11,332, deducting the balance to credit of voyage to Liverpool \$2,231, leaves \$9,101.

I will remark, that the ship is now in good condition for one year's service, and with little repair, unless in case of disaster, in fact in better condition in every respect, except age, than at any time since owned by the Society.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES HALL,

*Agent for Colconda.*

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for the faithful and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

*President.*

WM. COPPINGER,

*Secretary.*

BY THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION  
SOCIETY.

Scale of 1,200,000





